

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 82

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

THE WONDER, at 8 P. M.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

ROSE MICHEL, at 8 P. M. Miss Rose Eytinge

FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorpe, Jr.

BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett, Jr.

DARLING, at 8 P. M. Miss Maria Nordant.

PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1 P. M. Fanny Davenport.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

LE PANACHE, at 8 P. M. French Company.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL.

FON BULOZ RECITALS, at 8 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.

PEAKED, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JULIUS CESAR, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 1:30 P. M. E. I. Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

O'FLANIGAN, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy and cooler.

THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—News-dealers and the public throughout the country will be supplied with the DAILY, WEEKLY and SUNDAY HERALD, free of postage, by sending their orders direct to this office.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were irregular and generally without important change. Gold opened at 114 and closed at 114-1/8. Money was supplied at 3 and 4 per cent. Government and railway bonds were barely steady. Foreign exchange firm.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND on Monday was not unlike what "Old Probabilities" gave us, snow being the order of the day.

THE RUSSIANS are carrying the rope into Central Asia and have hanged the rebellious Khan Fulate. The Asiatic victims of Russian aggression will find this to be only the beginning of their troubles.

KING ALFONSO is now in the days of his glory as well as his youth. The Spaniards are hailing him as victor and deliverer, and it will be well for Spain if the enthusiasm of the moment is not merely momentary.

A SPLENDID SCENE is that reported by the cable this morning, a fleet of four hundred wind bound vessels passing out of the Mersey. It is seldom commerce so far forgets the prosaic element as to present such magnificent pageantry.

THE APPRAISER'S DEPARTMENT in the Custom House is the subject of an article this morning which will excite general attention. We can only suggest that where there is so much smoke there can scarcely fail to be some fire.

THERE IS DELAY in the extradition of Winslow growing out of the discussion of the offences for which an extradited prisoner may be tried. No better time can be found for the settlement of this question, and it is best that the construction of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain should be mutually determined at the earliest possible day.

MEXICO is on the eve of another revolution, and it is likely a strong effort will be made to overthrow the government of President Lerdo. Already the national troops are reported as having met with a severe defeat and heavy losses. It seems that a stable government is impossible in the Mexican Republic, but another attempt at revolution can only add to the evils from which the people of that unhappy country are suffering.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY took place yesterday at the Convention of the Good Shepherd nuns, seven young ladies receiving the white veil and three others making their solemn vows at the expiration of their novitiate. It is in such as these that the spirit of charity has its brightest exemplification, and the ceremony is one which always excites a peculiar interest because of the consecration of bright young lives to Christian duty.

THAT LETTER.—There are many ways of concealing the truth without telling a direct falsehood available to those who do not desire that "bottom facts" shall be made known. All the denials given to the Tilden-Clews rumor are reconcilable with the idea of evasion. In no instance is it plainly stated that no letter was ever written by any person asking an advance of money for political purposes and promising that an opportunity should be afforded to Clews & Co. to reimburse themselves through the means of early information of Treasury movements. Probably nothing short of a Congressional investigation will draw out the truth, and possibly one of the best witnesses before such a committee would be General Horace Porter.

The Syracuse Convention—The New York Republicans Demand Roscoe Conkling.

The meeting of the Convention at Syracuse to-day will be an important event, as showing the attitude of the republican party in New York on the question of the Presidency. It will go far toward determining what the party throughout the country will do. The action of the State of New Hampshire has shown that the country is by no means in the hands of the democrats. On the contrary, there is no reason why, if the republicans are wise, it should not be carried by the republicans. Thus far the democrats have presented no issues, with the exception of administration reform, on which they could expect to carry the country. Administration reform is an issue that may be fought as well within the ranks of the republican party as outside. The republicans have a half dozen candidates in reserve with as good a record for honesty as any that can be named by the democrats. They have also the power of the administration. Whoever may be nominated Grant will be too anxious to win the indorsement or the quasi indorsement that must come with the success of the republican party to permit any hesitancy on the part of the office-holders as to their duty in the canvass. More than all the impulse of party fealty will go far toward drawing the republicans closer and closer together. The fall of Belknap, so far as it may withdraw Grant from the canvass and destroy Caesarism, may be a great good to the party. Just now there is nothing like the mutiny that was seen in the early part of the canvass of 1872.

Consequently it is of the gravest importance, not only to the party, but to the country, what the Convention at Syracuse will do. For some time past there has been a rising current for Roscoe Conkling as the choice of republicans in New York for the Presidency. The general sense of the party, of the men who do the hard work, has been that Mr. Conkling is their natural leader and should have the nomination. This sentiment grew naturally, and was the expression of the party's sense of the great ability and service of Mr. Conkling. His enemies' criticisms are really his high praise. Enemies say that he is a partisan, a combatant; that he has stood by the administration through good and bad report, never questioning any of its actions; that he has been the lead friend of Grant, fighting his enemies and giving him not a halting, timid, questioning support, like that of Edmunds, Morrill and others—who are only republicans as long as they can make anything out of the party, and hasten to abandon it when there is any reputation for "independence" to be won—but a support that never varied in sunshine or storm. Now, if this is the objection against Mr. Conkling, and we can find no other, the men who make it are men who have served Grant for the greater part of his administration with slavish devotion. Who has done as much to strengthen the President as Mr. Curtis, who now leads the opposition to Mr. Conkling because he is a favorite of the President? For years the voice of Mr. Curtis has been eloquent and incessant in praise of Grant. So long as there were foreign Ministers and Cabinet officers to be appointed the statesmen of the Union League, who now clamor for "administration reform," were the truest champions of Grant and all that pertained to his administration. Now they censure Mr. Conkling for what they have made a merit of doing themselves as long as it was possible that the President might take them into the service of the government. No, gentlemen; whatever virtue there may be an anti-Grant record within the republican party does not belong to you, or even to Mr. Curtis. You have not the record to oppose Mr. Conkling. Not one of you can throw the first stone. The difference between Mr. Conkling and most of those opposed to him is that he declined the highest office within the gift of the President. They talk about "administrative reform," which means their own appointments to office. Looked at from a mere party sense there is nothing more selfish than the movement against Mr. Conkling. It is a movement that should not for a moment be encouraged by republicans in New York.

The objections to Mr. Conkling do not hold against him as a republican, however they may affect him as a statesman. Should Mr. Conkling come before the country as a candidate for the Presidency it will be time for the people to canvass these objections. But they do not belong to a republican convention; for when we ask Mr. Curtis and his friends for their objections, their answer, properly translated, is, that "Mr. Conkling is a republican and has never halted in his support of a republican administration." Well, this administration has thus far won the support and the indorsement of every republican convention. Can sincere republicans, then, object to a man whose principal offense is that he has never abandoned his party? It is said that there is objection to Mr. Conkling because he is not the choice of the State, like Mr. Lincoln and General Grant. This is the argument of the Evening Post. But the editor of the Evening Post is old enough to remember that there were no candidates more strenuously opposed in this State than Mr. Lincoln and General Grant. In the first Chicago Convention New York demanded Seward. In 1864 a large and influential wing of the party, headed by Mr. Greeley, demanded Chase, and threatened a bolt, which came to a head in Cleveland. In 1868 if Chase had been nominated by the democrats this wing was ready to go the extent of leaving the party, as it did in 1872. So far as acceptability is concerned Mr. Conkling is much stronger with the party in New York than any republican candidate ever presented—stronger than Seward even in this, that Seward was opposed by Greeley and a faction strong enough to destroy him, while Conkling is opposed by Mr. Curtis, Mr. Roberts, of Oneida, and a few unappreciated statesmen around the Union League.

Behind Mr. Conkling are the rank and file of the party. It would be unworthy of New York not to have a candidate for the Presidency, and it would be unworthy for the republicans in this State to abandon Mr. Conkling. Any other name is an intrigue. The republicans need New York to carry the country. If Conkling cannot carry it who can?

Union League smoking room loungers, who, having no offices, cry "reform," and fashionable intelligence chroniclers should not be permitted to force the party into an attitude of hostility to the brilliant and gallant republican leader who now stands at the head of his party in the Senate and the country.

The friends of Conkling comprise the vast majority of the republicans in the State. His enemies are a club cabal, every one of whom feels that he would make a much better candidate. It would be weakness in the highest degree, and not only weakness, but ingratitude, for the republican party to abandon Conkling. Such an abandonment would be a reflection upon the State; for if New York does not present Conkling she will be dragged into some Eastern intrigue for Blaine or some Western intrigue for Morton. No republican who respects his State cares to assume this humiliating position. If there were a controversy between rival leaders—if the opposition to Conkling meant the nomination of Evans, Fish, Wheeler, Morgan, Dix or some other New York statesman—we could understand how there might be honest difference of opinion. But there is no such difference. New York is not asked to name any other of her eminent sons, but to abandon her favorite Senator, so that scheming politicians may use her for their own ends in the Convention. This is not the position which this great State should assume. We trust, therefore, that the Convention will put on record the will of the party—namely, that Roscoe Conkling is its candidate for the Presidency, and that the New York delegation to the National Convention will not only present his name as a unit, but support him first, last and all the time. Whatever objection there may be to Mr. Conkling as a candidate for the Presidency before the people there are none whatever to his nomination by the republicans for that high office.

The Great Storms.

A peculiar interest attaches to the varying conditions of the weather at a season when the continents of Europe and North America are being swept by unusually disastrous storms. The office of meteorology is now extended to the prediction of these disturbances, instead of being, as formerly, limited to their observation and record. Without looking outside of the meteorological field of the United States we are enabled to prognosticate with a considerable degree of accuracy the development, direction, progress and duration of storms or changes in the atmospheric state which more or less approximate to them. Certain conditions have been observed to be followed by a class of phenomena which are directly traceable to the operation of well known physical laws. We need, therefore, only recognize the primary causes to predict the consequences. The recent tornadoes in Missouri and Minnesota were preceded by peculiar conditions of the atmosphere as regards temperature and density, and these extended over a large area of the continent. However, when they were carefully charted and the opposing aerial forces assigned to their proper positions, the plans of the battles were as easy of comprehension as that of Ansterlitz or Gettysburg, and the centres of the atmospheric warfare as clearly marked in relation to their surroundings as the farmhouse of Hougomont on the field of Waterloo. In recent articles we explained the process of development of violent wind storms, accompanied by rain or snow, and the marvellous precision of their generation under favorable conditions. We now come to consider the character of the storms which prevailed along the Atlantic coast and in the Western Gulf States during the past two days. A most remarkably low atmospheric temperature was observed at every point in the United States on Sunday and Monday last. It seemed as if a great wave of cold air had rolled down from the Polar regions and overwhelmed the Continent as far south as the Rio Grande and Florida. During Monday night the thermometer at Mobile indicated one degree below freezing point, and at Galveston, Texas, only seven degrees above. The temperature at Breckinridge, Minn., was twenty degrees below zero, and the general records through the Mississippi Valley ranged from ten to twenty-five degrees. On the Plains west of Omaha an area of comparatively low temperature and correspondingly low barometer existed, wedged, as it were, between two great volumes of cold air. These conditions favored the development of a "norther" in the region southward of Denver, and the heavy blow at New Orleans was clearly due to this cause. The escape southward of a dense body of cold air produced at Indiana, Galveston and New Orleans a sudden fall of temperature and a barometric disturbance, but there is nothing to show any connection between the high winds which prevailed at these points and the terrific storm which has swept our Atlantic coast. This latter and most disastrous visitation has presented all the characteristics of a genuine cyclone, one of those storms which originate in the equatorial zones and sometimes touch our coasts in the sweep of their parabolic paths. The energy of these meteors largely depends on the conditions of the atmosphere through which they travel. Their paths are also affected by such physical obstacles as mountain ranges, and the Alleghany chain has without doubt checked the westward course of this ocean storm and deflected it northeastward along our coast line. Thus the storm would strike the coast at some point between Jacksonville and Cape Hatteras and impinge on the mountains, which would give its course a direction over New York, Boston and Halifax. The winds blowing tangentially to the circumference of the vortex would naturally be southeasterly along the coast, and this would account for the extraordinary number of marine disasters recorded. Of course when the vapor laden air borne inland from the sea met the cold condensing atmosphere it was converted into and precipitated as snow, until the storm centre had passed sufficiently to the northward to give the indraught winds a more southerly origin. Then the snow was followed by rain and finally by clearing weather, with westerly winds. The conditions now prevailing in the interior of the continent are very favorable for the generation of tornadoes in the

Mississippi and Missouri valleys. We shall not be surprised if cases are reported during the coming week.

Real Estate Owners and Rapid Transit.

An impulse to protect themselves from the encroachments and absorptions that are practised by great corporations whenever they obtain a foothold is very natural on the part of property owners everywhere, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find the people on Pearl street in revolt against the construction of any portion of an elevated railroad in that thoroughfare. In the fulfilment of their wrath these gentlemen say many things that are, from their point of view, true and just. They urge that the construction of the road will damage their property in such a way as to drive certain occupations to other streets; that it will do further damage by obstruction of the sidewalk; that if the Legislature had the authority to give the use of the streets to a corporation it is iniquitous to do so; that the corporation should be compelled to purchase its right of way, and that in Pearl street the Legislature does not possess the right to give the use of the street, because the property in the land on either side goes to the middle of the street, and the street itself is private property, never conveyed to the city for public uses, but only opened by the owners for convenience. In all these views there is, as we have said, an element of justice as seen from the standpoint of the owners. But they must be contemplated as well from the standpoint of a great public necessity. It is an absolute need of the people of this city, of every class and condition, to have very greatly improved facilities of transit—such facilities as can only be given by a steam railway. If some men are to make fortunes out of this necessity it cannot be helped. Such a railway must be constructed somewhere, and, presumably, to the inconvenience or injury of somebody; for, as the law provides for indemnities, it clearly contemplated that somebody's toes would be trodden upon. In a case of imperative necessity there will be some indifference in the common mind as to whether the people inconvenienced are in Pearl street or Water street. Now, as this road must run somewhere, should the company be compelled to purchase its way? Probably that fact would at the start load the enterprise with a burden it could not carry. This necessity was the ruin of several companies in London, and crippled for years the whole system of rapid transit there. Doubtless the use of the "streets thus given might fairly be regarded as a subsidy. But had the Legislature the right to give Pearl street? That is a question for the courts. It is known that in different streets of the city the rights of the public have different limitations—a fact growing out of incidents in municipal history; but any right well based on such limitations will be protected by the courts. As to the injury of property it is cited that an elevated railway will so obstruct the light that merchants will not be able to sample tea and coffee. In the next ten years one million people are to live five miles above the City Hall, and the men are mostly to come down town to their daily occupations. Imagine that million depending on the horse cars because a few hundred gentlemen have a fancy for sampling tea and coffee in Pearl street, with about fifty miles of other streets open to them in that quarter of the city. In the presence, therefore, of any rapid transit scheme likely to meet the public needs these reasons of the Pearl street men are of little account; but it is only for the public interest that such private interests can be set aside, and if, as is reported, this Pearl street rapid transit is part of a scheme for the betrayal of the public interest in rapid transit and for the aggrandizement of a knot of sharpers the case is very different.

Mr. Bristow's Vindication.

Mr. Bristow, like the honest, manly, straightforward statesman that he is, has gone before the House Committee on War Expenditures and explained his connection with the mule case, in which it is claimed that he took part in defrauding the government. His explanation is clear and conclusive, and will be so accepted by the country. We observe that the Secretary would have the committee inquire as to the author of the story. This would be profitless. The air is full of rumors, and the duty of the press is not to take any man's character for granted, but to insist upon having every one investigated. Mr. Bristow should therefore feel grateful for the opportunity of destroying a calumny, which, as we learn from Washington, has been in circulation for some days. In this season of suspicion and investigation no one can hope to escape scrutiny. The story about Bristow was not a whit more improbable than the story about Pendleton. So far as character is concerned Mr. Pendleton, until the railway charges were made, stood as high as Mr. Bristow. But when the scrutiny came Pendleton fell, while Bristow came out not only stainless, but with renewed lustre.

Therefore we repeat that Mr. Bristow never received a better service than when the HERALD gave him the chance of going before the House committee. We congratulate him upon his triumphant vindication, and we congratulate the country upon having at the head of the Treasury a statesman who has been tried in the crucible and found to be the finest gold.

A SINGULAR STORY of persecution on the one hand and subservience on the other is that relating to the Bishop of Paderborn. It now remains to be seen whether the German authorities will make a demand upon England similar to that which was made upon Holland, and whether Mr. Disraeli's government will yield to it if it is made. We trust that the demand will be made, in order that England may have an opportunity to reassert old-fashioned English independence of foreign dictation.

UNQUALIFIED AMNESTY finds little favor among French republicans, only eight Senators and twenty-seven Deputies being in its favor. It is too early, perhaps, to expect Frenchmen to forget the events which attended the rising of the Commune, even though it was the Commune which gave France the Republic.

Rank in the Navy.

We have published several communications from officers of the navy, both of the line and staff, in reference to rank. The point of the quarrel is plain. Engineers, doctors and paymasters are graded according to their service and fitness. There are engineers who nominally rank as captains, doctors as commanders, and so on. There is another class of officers, trained to naval service, who are really captains, commanders, and so on. The members of the staff are given grades as a courtesy. They are not really captains or commanders in the naval service. An engineer "captain" is no more a captain than an engineer ensign. He is captain of his engines and of the coal heavers, the oil and coal. A doctor "commander" does not command anything but his pills and lancets. Now, as we understand the quarrel, it is this. The engineer "captain" wants to be a real captain, the doctor "commander" a real commander. That is to say, a doctor who has the rank and pay of commander may command all officers of a lower grade. Now it may happen, say in action, that line officers of high rank are killed. In that case the doctor "commander," who is down in the hold sawing broken legs, becomes the ranking officer. According to the staff this doctor must at once throw down his knife and sponge, his ether and mustard poultice, and go on deck to fight the ship. He may be a fine surgeon and not know a howitzer from a martingale; but still his rank compels him to take command and direct the battle. As any person of common sense will see, the effect of this rule would be that the wounded sailors would die for the want of skilled care, and the ship would sink or be knocked to pieces for want of skill in the command.

What the navy needs is a line officer who knows how to command, and doctors and engineers who know their business. A good doctor and a good engineer, in their places, have most important duties; but their places are not in command. As to rank, the actual naval officers should have their rank, the doctors and engineers their own grades likewise. But their grades should have no connection. The officers of the line command the vessel and all who are on board. The officers of the staff have no business whatever with that branch of the service. The pretensions of the staff to any such authority, or to any rank, actual or constructive, that would permit its exercise, are absurd. The best way to end the quarrel would be for Congress to take all rank whatever from the staff, except what belongs to years of service in their own grade. Let rank and authority go together, where they belong, with the officers of the line.

The Methodist Centennial.

The Methodists of North Carolina have just celebrated their centennial, and we print this morning a very interesting report of the proceedings. There is no special significance in this celebration in so far as its centennial aspects are concerned, but the occasion serves to recall the history of a powerful religious movement, both in the past and at present. No one can doubt that it was the itinerancy which so peculiarly adapted Methodism to a new country in which both men and consciences were struggling to be free. In all respects the century of growth of the Republic has also been in an equal degree a century of growth for Methodism. North Carolina is an example of this, particularly appropriate at this time, because the Methodist Church, as an organization, was first established in that State just one hundred years ago. Up to 1776 Methodism was almost unknown in the South, and everywhere it was still in its infancy; but it grew with remarkable vigor until in the Southern, as in most of the Northern States, it is to-day the controlling religious influence. The secret of that growth and paramount influence is in its adaptability. Its itinerant clergymen, missionaries of all of them and men of great religious fervor and self-sacrificing spirit, were suited to do the work of evangelizing a new country, and it is not surprising that they accomplished it successfully. Everywhere are the monuments of their zeal and their labors. The Methodists of the United States have much reason to be proud of their achievements, and of the Christian pride they take in their work this North Carolina celebration is an excellent example.

West and Worth and Inscrutability

In the Assembly yesterday there was another interesting episode resulting from the adverse report of the Railroad Committee on the "No Seat No Fare" bill. Mr. West, the chairman of the committee, led with an assertion of his personal and legislative purity, and justified his course on the ground that Mr. Killian's bill, was impracticable. This the HERALD has always admitted, but it is no justification for Mr. West and the other members of the committee who acted with him. The committee had complete power over the bill and it was their duty to present it to the House in a practicable shape. Failing to do this they will find it difficult to convince the people of this city that money was not used to influence their action. It may be that a hundred millions of dollars could not influence Mr. West's committee to do right; but if this is the case he and his associates show a singular disposition to do wrong. In the first place they firmly resolved that the people of New York shall have no protection against the railroad monopolies. Having arrived at this determination they made their report in the absence of the author of the bill, and, according to Mr. Killian, they deceived him as to their intention in the matter. But, to crown all, the reconsideration of the action of the House on the report was prevented on the following day by a trick, which is explained by the man who played it as a mistake of the heart and not of the mind. Mr. West is a man who says he does not fear the press; but the account he gives of himself, even with the support of the press of his district, is not flattering to him. According to his own showing, the press was right in opposing him two years ago, and the people were not slow to find him out, as he has beggarly majority last year proves. He will find difficulty in making his constituents believe in his goodness of heart after this, and the inscrutability of the com-

mittee will be found to stand higher in their own opinion than in that of the community.

The speeches of yesterday prove more conclusively than ever that an investigation is necessary; but to be of any practical value it must be one that will show the "bottom facts."

Moody and Sankey Maniacs.

There may be a great difference of opinion as to whether the sort of emotional storms that are stirred up in a community by the Hippodrome process are of any permanent benefit in a religious sense; whether the fervid piety and contrition and good resolutions that result from excitement are any more lasting than the excitement itself. But there is one result of the Hippodrome campaign as to which there is very little room for doubt, and this is that it is largely increasing the number of religious maniacs. Every day cases of this character are reported, and it is in the nature of things that we should not hear of all the evil of this sort that is done. Only one case in ten of persons who are actually driven to lunacy by this process of "awakening" is reported, and there are hundreds that are not driven to that point at which they lose control of their reason in whom, however, the balance of the mind is sadly shaken. Feeble minds, persons whose morbid notions take always the direction of over-consciousness and self-accusation, should not be permitted by their friends to go within gunshot of the Hippodrome. They are like unseaworthy craft, that cannot stand an hour of rough weather, though they may go on for a lifetime in smooth water.

OUR READERS will no doubt be surprised at the startling story of the alleged flight and defalcation of William C. Barrett, a well known member of the Bar. The statement is made that Mr. Barrett has proved false in his trusteeship of several estates and that his clients will be heavy losers. It is to be hoped that when the real facts are made known the affairs of Mr. Barrett will be found in a better condition than now supposed. That so talented a man as Mr. Barrett, holding such important trusts as he did, could play false is almost incredible, and we must wait for further details before giving expression to any sense of condemnation.

THE DECISION of Mr. JUSTICE MILLER virtually abolishes the Emigration Commission, and now we are to have a repetition of the wrongs and outrages which were once so common unless timely legislation prevents. Congress must provide by a comprehensive statute for the reception and care of emigrants, and the sooner it is done the better.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Massachusetts favors Bristol. Two wild ravens killed an English fox. Primroses and violets are being gathered in Surrey and Kent.

Imitation leaves of the Virginia creeper are worn as trimmings by English ladies at balls.

The Rochester Democrat says:—"Kite flying, according to the Graphic, is the poetry of play; but Sam Wilkeson knows better."

Statistics prove that the frail, broken-down American woman lives longer on the average than her round-faced English sister.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the great public need in Washington is of statesmen who believe in buckwheat cakes and molasses.

The State of Massachusetts is in debt \$15,000,000 on account of the Housatonic tunnel, and is now adding to this debt \$1,000,000 a year on the same account.

Though Senator Anthony is a downright Yankee, his friends claim that he cannot use a jackknife. Does he pick his teeth with a pair of scissors?

After a play a young Frenchman said to his friend, "I could play the lover better than that myself." She replied, "Then why in heaven's name don't you?"

Mr. Aug. Grote surmises that the White Mountain butterfly was brought down from its original home in the north by glaciers, which advanced at the rate of less than a mile in a hundred years.

Senator Inalls believes that man originally went on all fours. He was convinced of this fact one morning when the latter was running down into his eyes and he was feeling around the floor for a towel.

Mr. Darwin tells us that the pricking of the base of the brain and giving hydrocyanic acid, together with strychnine, to an ordinary pigeon, brings on convulsive movements exactly like those of a tumbler.

The Chicago Tribune is informed that we always give credit for items taken from other journals. We have even been tempted to borrow some good items, with credit, from the C. T., but hated to reprint our old jokes.

On Sunday morning when a woman gets the blinds nicely peaked and, with frowzy hair and pallid calico gown, is looking at the street fashions, it is mean for a wind to come along and, slamming back the screen, expose her.

The other day, after Phil Sheridan rode up to the door, leading a bucking broncho with a side-saddle on it for a little fun with the young one, he was heard to mutter, "Why does that nurse always look at me as if I were a fool?"

The Paterson (N. J.) Press, which usually speaks deliberately, says that while Senator Frelinghuysen's chances for the Presidency are not very seriously calculated it is true that Conkling will not have the New Jersey delegation.

"Very great quantities of English and Australian sovereigns are imported into India, but no one ever saw one in circulation. They disappear instantly, being bought or kept for hoarding, either in concealment or in ornaments for the person."

The Key West Dispatch notes with consternation an unusual abundance of those annoying insects, the chiggers, in the city. Northern people may not know that this is not the species referred to when we say, "There she goes, here she goes."

An effort is making in Charleston, S. C., to start a new daily paper, the being but one in that city of 25,000 inhabitants. The experiment would be a hard one, because the News and Courier is one of the brightest provincial journals in the country.

From London Fun.—Anient Mariner (to his youngest)—"Well, if you like the girl why don't you go and tell her so, Enory. I mind the time—I'd married your mother—ah, and done my six months for woppin' her too—long after I was your age; but, lor' there ain't no sperit in youth nowadays!"

Since the unification of Germany the Archbishop of Munich has always hoisted the yellow and white flag with the keys of St. Peter upon the towers on saints' days, while upon political holidays the municipality has displayed from the two towers the black, red and yellow flag, surmounted by the imperial eagle.

A correspondent of the Boston Globe says that there is an anti-Bourbon democratic movement on foot in Washington for the nomination either of Supreme Judge David Davis, of Illinois, or of General Winfield S. Hancock, for the Presidency, with ex-Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, as second on the ticket. At the present time General Hancock holds the first place in the affections of young democrats.

Norristown Herald:—"A lady at an entertainment the other evening was so provoked and annoyed by her view of the stage and performers being obstructed by a hat perched high on the head of the lady in front of her that she didn't notice the man who sat immediately behind her muttering audible imprecations because he couldn't see over the top of her own bonnet."

Dr. Tyndal now finds that air can be rendered optically pure by merely leaving it undisturbed three or four days in a close chamber. All the floating matter subsides, and the confined air will not transmit light. Solutions placed therein remain unaltered, though left for months, while similar solutions open to the ordinary air swarm with bacteria in twenty-four hours or two days.